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ery will receive prompt and thorough
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1912.

Possibly the proposed dismember-
ment of Turkey is only a little ante-
cipatory demonstration.

Oh, cheer up! The present squab-
ble will be over in a bit more than a
month, and it will be four years until
the next one.

Governor Wilson denies knowledge
of a \$70,000 gift to his campaign
fund by Charles R. Crane of Chicago.
Very likely. In these days it is con-
venient for a candidate to know as
little as possible about the sources
of his campaign funds. But wouldn't
it be awful if the \$70,000 hasn't been
given?

Let's see. Wasn't it Dryden who
wrote?

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome;
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by starts and nothing
long.

Was chemist, fiddler, statesman and
buffoon.

Mr. Dryden seems to have been
something of a prophet.

The New York state convention of
the Woman's Christian Temperance
Union has taken action which looks
like the height of inconsistency. It
has forwarded to the Secretary of the
Navy a resolution requesting that the
ceremony of "christening" the new
battleship New York be performed
with water taken from Niagara Falls.
The temperance crusaders of the "sev-
enties never would have suggested
anything like that. They used to go
into saloons with hatchets and clubs,
breaking bottles and opening casks,
and exclaiming as much liquor as pos-
sible to run to waste. Don't the New
York women know that if champagne
is not spilled at the naming of the
battleship some one will drink it up?

MAIN FEATURE, OF COURSE.
Senator Dixon is considerably exer-
cised and wrought up over a "general
impression" that investigation of the
Roosevelt campaign expenditures is the
main feature of the sensational
inquiry now in progress.

It is perfectly natural for two very
plain reasons why such an impression
should obtain, says the Milwaukee
Sentinel.

In the first place, Col. Roosevelt's
boastful pretensions to superior virtue
in these matters make the exposure of
the sources and the magnitude of his
own campaign expenditures peculiarly
plausible and interesting. And in the
second place, he is the central figure
in the investigation because he is the
chief offender in the very practices
of which he, the declaimer against
wealth and power in politics, has been
accusing other men. Take Boss
Plunk's admitted enormous personal
contribution, for instance.

Nevertheless, Senator Dixon is quite
right in insisting on the summoning of
the campaign managers of the other
candidates.

They have been summoned and will
get their grilling; but the contrast be-
tween their admissions and those of
the Roosevelt managers is not going
to do the colonel any good. He has
been the chief beneficiary of enormous
campaign funds, and has played the
pharisee about it to boot.

Therefore the place in the spotlight
is his.

A VARIETY OF APPEAL.
John Callan O'Laughlin, political
seer of the Chicago Tribune, and a
militant supporter of Colonel Roose-
velt, says in a review of the Roose-
velt tour of the country:

Colonel Roosevelt has been extreme-
ly politic in the variety of appeal he
has made to the people. In the cities
he has urged support of the Progress-
ive Party, because of its planks look-
ing to an amelioration of the condi-
tions under which men and women la-
bor. To the farmers his denunciation
of the reciprocity agreement with Can-
ada and his proposals to provide gov-
ernment aid in increasing production,
developing markets and eliminating
the middleman, have come with espe-
cial force.

Evidently a variety of appeal, where

one appeal does not antagonize the
other, must be helpful to a candidate.
Colonel Roosevelt appears to have
been happy in adjusting his appeals
to locality. To the man in the city
he offers ameliorated conditions under
which he will make more money. This
is not directly lowering the cost of
living, but it is "something else just
as good." Of course, the farmer might
feel sensitive if the Colonel promised
the city man cheaper meat, vegetables
and flour. That might affect the farm-
er's profits on cattle, garden stuff and
wheat. The farmer's market must be
preserved. His prices must be kept
high, so that with a song in his heart
he may vote for the Colonel—who once
approved reciprocity, and did not find
that he disappointed it until the cam-
paign began. The city man also must
vote for the Colonel, because his con-
dition is to be ameliorated.

Surely there is nothing like a vari-
ety of appeal, and the Colonel has been
politic in the way he has addressed
his audiences. By comparison the
campaigns of Taft and Wilson are
feeble and full of dull monotony. They
seem to be obsessed with the foolish
idea that a candidate should be con-
sistent in his arguments.

WHAT IS A STANDPATTER?

Progressive orators and newspaper-
men never happier than when deciding
the position as "standpatters." By
this term they try to stigmatize all
anti-Roosevelt people as being oppo-
sed to progress and advancement. To
be a "standpatter" according to the
Progressive organs, is to be blind to
social unrest and to the opportunities
now afforded the country to gain salu-
tion by electing Roosevelt for a
third term. But it is well before con-
sidering the "standpatters" to inquire
as to just what the person so desig-
nated is—not what the partisan
Roosevelt man says he is.

The farmer who works hard and by
honesty and frugality accumulates a
home and a bank account is a "stand-
patter" if he refuses to jeopardize his
prosperity by going crazy over Roose-
velt.

The wage earner who enjoys steady
employment at good pay is a "stand-
patter" if he does not want to im-
poverish his job by joining in a political
revolution.

The merchant is a "standpatter" if
he is satisfied with a remunerative
business, if he finds his credit good,
if he sees his customers prosper and
if the prospects for continued good
times are encouraging.

The professional man is a "stand-
patter" if he is unwilling to let go of
the benefits and advantages of the
present good times in order to per-
mit Theodore Roosevelt to experiment
with the finances of the country.

In fact, every man is a "stand-
patter" who is making a living and some-
thing, besides, who is accumulating a
support for old age, who finds content-
ment in the opportunities for work
and enjoyment on all sides and who
is reluctant to trade the material good
things he now has for the uncertainty
of a social and political revolution.

In a broad sense, every farmer, wage
earner, professional man and manu-
facturer is a "standpatter" if he de-
clines to see in the delirious proposals
of Roosevelt a chance to improve con-
ditions. That conditions may be im-
proved is not disputed, but the "stand-
patter" demands that a sane, well-
measured and safe plan of improvement
be formulated before he throws away
what he now has. Roosevelt offers no
such plan. He is merely dancing in a
frenzy of denunciation. He is calling
everybody who differs with him a liar
or a crook. But he has not offered
even the semblance of a rational pro-
gram of social and political better-
ment.

The "standpatter" is the sober and
thoughtful man who refuses to jump
until he sees the other side of the
chasm. The farmer is not going to
risk his good prices, the wage earner
is not going to risk his job, the mer-
chant is not going to risk his busi-
ness, the professional man is not going
to risk his practice nor the manu-
facturer his future on the bare possibility
that Roosevelt really stands for some-
thing more than noise and bluster,
abuse and blackguardism.

Chicagoans are starting a move-
ment to secure a good automobile road
to Indianapolis and intermediate re-
sult points.

St. Louis is preparing to install mu-
nicipal slot machines to sell a cake of
soap, two paper towels and a card-
board comb for one cent.

Since January 1, Indianapolis board
of public works has let 177 contracts
for sewers and public improvements
aggregating \$828,944.39 in cost.

Kansas City, Mo., talks of annexing
the whole of Jackson county now re-
maining outside city limits, consolida-
ting city and county governments.

Glave poles for telephones and tele-
graph work are to be installed in
tropical countries, where the insects
and animals are very destructive to
wood.

CHRONOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF FAMOUS ROSENTHAL CASE

ANOTHER IMPORTANT CHAPTER
WILL BE STARTED MON-
DAY MORNING.

A chronological outline of the fa-
mous Rosenthal murder case, in which
another important chapter will be be-
gun Monday morning, when Police
Lieutenant Charles A. Becker will be
placed on trial in New York for al-
leged complicity in the murder, is as
follows:

July 16—Herman Rosenthal, a noto-
rious gambler who had threatened to
expose an alleged connection between
Lieut. Becker and New York's gam-
bling and vice syndicate, was shot
down in the glare of the lights of the
Hotel Metropole, within a few hours
of the time he was scheduled to tell
his story before the grand jury.

July 16—Within a few hours of the
crime the car in which the murderers
are alleged to have escaped, with Wil-
liam Shapiro, the driver, were arrested.
July 18—"Bald Jack" Rose, well
known gambler and former partner of
Rosenthal, surrendered to the district
attorney, to whom he is said to have
confessed to having acted as Becker's
"collector," also giving the details of
the alleged murder conspiracy and the
names of those concerned.

July 21—On the strength of the
statement made by Rose, "Bridger"
Webster, alleged gambling house prop-
rietor, and Sam Paul, notorious gang
leader, were arrested and charged with
complicity in the murder. Both are
said to have admitted having an intimate
acquaintance with Becker.

July 23—Harry Wallons, a gangster
suspected of having been one of the
occupants of the murder car, surren-
dered to the police.

July 26—Frank Cirofici, another sus-
pect, taken into custody.

July 26—Mrs. Rosenthal, widow of
the murdered gambler, testified before
the grand jury that Becker collected
money from her husband, as did Rose
for Becker.

July 29—Lieutenant Becker arrested
and locked up on a charge of murder.
Aug. 1—Frank Muller, alias "Whitey"
Lewis, one of the gangsters who fled
from the city immediately after the
murder, arrested in the Catskills.

Aug. 5—Disclosure concerning al-
leged deposits of thousands of dollars
put in banks in New York City and
elsewhere by Lieut. Becker and his
wife.

Aug. 20—Blanket indictment return-
ed against Becker.

Aug. 22—Sam Schepps, who is al-
leged by Jack Rose to have been the man
who hired gangsters for Becker and
paid them off after the murder had
been accomplished, was apprehended
in Hot Springs, Ark., and returned to
New York.

Sept. 2—Becker's trial fixed to begin
before Recorder Goff on September 12.

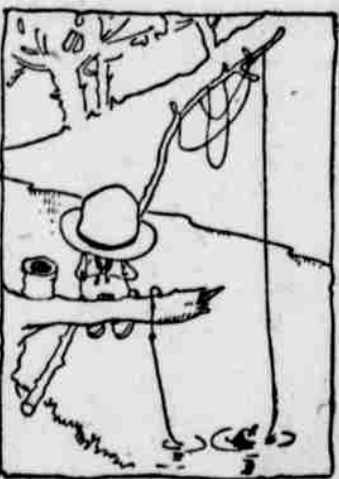
Sept. 11—The trial of Becker post-
poned by agreement of counsel until
October 7.

Sept. 14—Harry Horowitz, alias
"Gyp the Blood," and Louis Rosenberg,
alias "Lucky Louis," found in a flat in
Brooklyn and arrested for the murder.
These two were suspected of having
done the actual shooting of Rosenthal
and their capture completed the round-
up of all of those believed to have
been directly concerned in the crime.

Sept. 21—John P. McIntyre, Becker's
chief counsel, declared his belief that
the accused police lieutenant would
be acquitted or that there would be a
disagreement of the jury, because of
the character of the witnesses and be-
cause of the legal questions involved.

Sept. 27—District Attorney Whit-
man, in charge of the prosecution, ex-
pressed himself as more confident than
ever that Becker would be convicted
of murder and that the conviction
would survive any review by the high-
est courts.

SMALL WONDER



The Fisherman—Doggone it, I've hit
here for an hour and ain't even got a
bite yet.

Hard Times.

"Well," said Hinkley affably to the
old countryman to whom he was giv-
ing a lift over the highway, "how's
farming around here?" "Bad," said
the countryman, "powerful bad. What
with the farm hands turnin' shufflers,
and the farmers turnin' garragers,
farmin' sort of went out o' fash'n."—
Harper's Weekly.

Keep Jardinieres Clean.

Jardinieres should be thoroughly
scrubbed and scalded every few
weeks, or they become sour and cause
the plants kept in them to become
full of earthworms. They should be
sunned occasionally, in addition to
the scrubbing and scalding.—Suburban
Life.

United States Express Co. is using
automobile trucks in New Jersey for
delivery wagons.

INVENTOR OF VOLAPUK.

While the Esperanto congress was
in session at Krakau recently the
news was received of the death at
Konstanz of Dr. Martin Schleyer, who
about thirty years ago gave to the
world the form of a "universal lan-
guage," which he called Volapuk. The
word was derived from the two Eng-
lish words "world" and "speak." The
language, with its 1,300 "root words,"
was studied diligently by many peo-
ple, some of whom predicted its
speedy universal adoption. But this
did not deter Dr. Zamenhof from
proceeding with his work in the same
direction, which he finally published
over the name Dr. Esperanto. Com-
menting on the work of the two men,
a writer in the Berlin Post says, in
conclusion: "Schleyer died at eighty-
one; his language died before him.
Zamenhof is still alive, and his lan-
guage is known as Esperanto."

LIKED THE SLIDE.

A jolly little English bulldog, first
interfered with, and then boosted the
shoot-the-chutes game of some boys
in an amusement park at St. Louis on
the Fourth of July by its determina-
tion to join the gang. The boys,
thinking one trip would be sufficient
to warrant retirement, gave him a



start, but after its first slide, it wag-
ged the merriest kind of a tail and
made a beeline for the ladder, which
it tried to mount for the next trip. The
next hour was spent in carrying the
dog to the top of the chute and then
ranging themselves alongside for the
cheering, as he slid past.

LUNATIC AS DOCTOR.

While a prominent specialist was
absent from the consulting room in
Berlin the other day, a lunatic man-
aged to obtain admission, and posed
as the doctor to the many patients
who called, giving them prescriptions
and advice. There appeared to be
nothing unusual in his manner until a
lady who was a constant patient
asked him if he was acting as substi-
tute for the holidays. The im-
postor laughed, and told her to take
peppermint lozenges for her lung
trouble. The woman raised the
alarm, and the madman was taken
into custody. Considerable anxiety is
felt for the other patients, for whom
he may have prescribed poison. All
the pharmacists have been advised of
the affair.

OFFICIALISM IN GERMANY.

It is estimated that an eighth of the
male Germans whom the census re-
turns as independently earning a liv-
ing are either permanent officials of
state or municipal employes. The
Volkspartei leader, Dr. Friedrich
Naumann, some years ago estimated
the state and municipal officials alone
at 1,200,000. But these 1,200,000 were
all "officials" in the strict sense, and
did not include 500,000 state railway
employes who are only workers, and
also excluded the vast majority of mu-
nicipal employes who are not "offi-
cials." The "official" staff of the
state railways number about 35,000;
the "official" post and telegraph em-
ployes 320,000; the school teachers
183,000.

VALUABLE RING RECOVERED.

Under remarkable circumstances a
valuable gold ring, set with sapphires
and pearls, belonging to a resident of
Rochester, near Uttoxeter, Stafford-
shire, England, has been discovered
after being missing for over four
years. It is assumed that the ring
must have been carried away with
ashes, for while working on a nearby
farm a bailiff found the ring in a
field. Although it had been missing
for such a lengthy period the ring
was not in the least tarnished. The
man who was working in the field
with the bailiff happened to remem-
ber the loss of the ring.

HAS PET CHIMPANZEE.

Capt. H. W. Long, British royal
army medical corps, who has ar-
rived at Plymouth on his way to Lon-
don from Sierra Leone, has brought
home with him a trained female chim-
panzee, which he calls Lady Sassa,
M. D. When she is given a case of
surgical instruments she will select
and use a stethoscope, and she is an
adept at feeling the pulse. With the
thermometer she is equally at home
and she always gives it the profes-
sional shake before using it. Dis-
pensing is also among her accom-
plishments. Lady Sassa whistles, but
does not talk.

WATERPROOFING COTTON.

An easy method of waterproofing
cotton is the formation of aluminum
stearate in the fiber of the cloth,
which may readily be done by im-
mersing it in a solution of aluminum
sulphate in water (1 in 10), and with-
out allowing to dry, passing through a
solution of soap made from soda
and tallow or similar fat in hot water.
Reaction between the aluminum sul-
phate and the soap produces alumi-
num stearate and sodium sulphate.
The former is insoluble and remains
in the fiber, the latter is removed by
subsequently rinsing the fabric in wa-
ter.

And Neither Mean Anything.

A woman is always fond of talking
about what she would do if she were
a man, while a man contents himself
about talking about what he would
do if he were a woman.

IS AMERICA GUILTY?



Baron Gustav von
Taube.

Some of the Conventional
Charges Against America
Are Answered With Un-
usual Spirit by the Dis-
tinguished Polish Traveller,
Baron von Taube.

HERE ARE THE CHARGES MADE

Americans worship only money and
what can be bought by or reckoned in
money.

Their sole contribution to the world's
civilization is a number of engineering
and mechanical devices. Even in ma-
chinery they do not, however, excel,
since it is invariably made badly.
American machinery never lasts; it is
made to come to an early scrap heap.
Their reputed business capacity is a
myth. Really, they have only the
forms of business; they are slower and
more unbusinesslike than any other
people.

American education is superficial
and vulgar. It does not produce schol-
ars or men of taste, but only quaint
learned men and vulgarians.

American politics are more corrupt
than any the world has known.

American public servants are, like
Russian officials, open to bribery with-
out exception.

American statesmen are almost in-
variably without education and self-
made.

American foreign politics are slip-
pery.

Their public life is vulgar and hy-
perbolic.

The Americans are de-civilized.

They have no manners whatever.

America has no high society.

Wealthy persons live in hotels; the
moderately rich in wretched flats.

American women are silly, sexless
and expensive.

American morality is Puritanical in
profession, but licentious in fact. Mar-
riages are but a matter of form, and
men as well as women unchaste.

While professing to despise, they se-
cretly admire European, and espe-
cially English, aristocracy. They will
pay anything for an English title, an
English education, an English heri-
loom, an English work of art, etc.

But they appreciate none of these
things except enviously.

America's national characteristics
are those of weakness, being bully,
bouncer, braggart and bluster.

American children are spoiled brats,
being mostly nervous, hysterical and
ill-mannered.

Jonathan, while very sentimental, is
without bowels.

Americans have no appreciation of
personality. All are potentially equal,
and consequently there is only inso-
lence among the inferior.

Americans are inhospitable.

An American abroad is ashamed of
his country; he likes nothing better
than to be mistaken for an English-
man.

The best Americans live in Europe.

They have produced no literature,
art, music, architecture, poetry or
drama.

American wit and humor are, at
best, only a trick of incongruous imag-
ination.

They do not speak English, but a
sort of uncouth slang.

AND HERE IS THE DEFENSE

By BARON VON TAUBE.

The following are extracts from "In
Defense of America," written by Bar-
on Gustav von Taube, a Pole, who
now lives in Paris, but who spent
many years in the United States and
has traveled extensively.

THE ANSWER.

What does the dollar represent but
the embodiment of a man's work, to-
gether with the possibility of further
productive activity beneficial to all?

Nobody can affirm that a Stanford,
Carnegie, Pullman, Girard or any other
of the hundreds of cash-storing hu-
man quantities did not dream of their
universities, libraries, special schools,
workmen's model institutions, in-
firmaries, colleges, etc., from the very
commencement of their efforts to
amass fortunes.

An almost national peculiarity of
the American is his ability to derive
a greater pleasure and interest from
his work than from almost anything
else. To all appearance he is more
glad with interest about the venture

No Small to It.

Doctor's Wife (as patient departs)
—Mercy! What a monstrous man.
Wants treatment for obesity. I shall
pose, Doctor—No, he complains of
pains in the small of his back.

itself and its success than about the
money it brings.

With old Ben Franklin's lightning
rods all over the world; in a country
where Faraday has so beautifully
worked out Count Rumford's early
notions about the transmutability of en-
ergy; a country that has made the
best use of Fulton's first steamboat;
made the best use of Captain Maury's
studies and investigations of the Gulf
stream; has used for years Morse's
code of telegraphy; a country in
which Edison's phonograph and cine-
matograph are popular and daily con-
tribute to the enjoyment of old and
young; where every car is stopped
with a Westinghouse brake and most
of the houses are supplied with tele-
phones; where cotton spinners are
daily reaping the advantages of Whit-
ney's discovery; of his gin in hand-
ling cotton; where old Remington's
typing machine is still holding its
own against all comers; where Roeb-
ling's type of suspension bridge is
gradually superseding the old tube
system; where a man cannot get any
distance without meeting with the
Buckeye harvesters, reapers and bind-
ers, with hay tedders and horse rakes,
or steam drills—in the face of all that,
such a sweeping assertion as that of
Charge II. can be explained only as
being due to ignorance.

As to the durability of American
machinery, it is found to be the di-
rect result of the processes used, and
the very American plan of work is the
very opposite of the continental and
English.

In the states they generally calcu-
late a railway locomotive good for fif-
teen years; for quick traffic, for only
twelve years; and they design and
construct it accordingly. This they
do estimating that during that period
improvement will have sufficiently ad-
vanced to make the use of the old
type a dead loss.

On what basis an activity of yearly
six millions is of a sudden found to
be unbusinesslike and possessing
merely business forms ye gods might
know! I certainly do not.

Most of the larger business ven-
tures being organized as stock com-
panies and corporations, competition of
the sharpest kind being the habitual
order of things, and all other factors
in what could be bought for money
being equal between the competitors,
that company gets the best of it
which has the best and most talented
men at its head.

As an abstract, obscure dealer in
abstract mental products I under-
stand and see how some American
men may have got into discredit, but
I would call the attention of J. B., who
proverbially stands for the fair and
square, that those Americans are far
from being typical of the country or
its spirit. They are rather types of
the original places they hail from.

No perfect scholar or man of really
good and delicate taste can ever be
made by education only; it is rather
to Dame Nature than to the educa-
tional institutions that such charac-
teristics owe their inception.

Any United States lad from the pub-
lic school shows more gumption and
capacity of doing something than
most of the foreign full-grown el-
ement on landing.

The fellow educated in the United
States has more public spirit in him
and a greater capacity for public af-
fairs than is the case anywhere else.

The higher article has better
chances in the Union, after all, as it
is not squashed so much as elsewhere
by the deadening effect of our mod-
ern new shape of slavery—that of the
socially received formulae of model
figures!

The fearful corruption connected
with this political activity is unavoid-
able in any human center serving as
the dumping ground of all varieties
of human elements, to whom political
rights are granted even before the
elements themselves have been as-
similated.

Bribery in politics is a passably rare
occurrence outside of the city centers,
where a large unassimilated foreign
element is generally to be met with.

Outside of the international readi-
ness to accept a cigar properly offered,
I must emphatically state that ever
since civil-service